The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 28. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in Stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, Spouting etc. First store on West end of South Main Street. v2-n17

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

DR. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main St., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-n7

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MISS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House. vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. vl-n45

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correl's Furniture Rooms. vl-n43

H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n44

A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionories, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc, Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

K. GHTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v2-n18

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

E. J. RIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers Bend dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg, vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO, Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice--machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Ed. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st, vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c. &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MISS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n61

J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v12n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, iron, nails, nails, etc., etc. v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. v2-n36

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison Township Columbia county Pa. vl-n49

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n1

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located hotel, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of the guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. Their house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical alterations in the various departments, and the pr. prietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr28.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [apr20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office, corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD
Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec13,67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN.

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar28'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY.
Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the house opposite Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this country. Examine for yourselves.
☞ First door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, 1868.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER.

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES

Every description of scale warranted to give entire satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Circular: second hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for sale Cheap

HOWE SCALE CO.
3 Park Place, New York 131 Federal St. Boston.
April 24, 68-3m.

Choice Poetry.

THE CHESS BOARD.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

My little love, do you remember,
Ere we were grown so sadly wise,
These evenings in the bleak December,
Curtain'd warm from the snowy weather,
When you and I played chess together,
Checkmated by each other's eyes?

Ah! still I see your soft white hand,
Hovering warm o'er queen and knight.
Brave pawns in valiant battle stand,
The double castles guard the wings,
The bishop, bent on distant things,
Moves sidling through the fight.

Our fingers touch, our glances meet
And falter; fall your golden hair
Against my cheek; your bosom sweet
Is heaving. Down the field your queen
Rides slow her soldiery between,
And checks me unaware.

Ah me! the little battle's done;
Dispersed is all its chivalry.
Full many a move since then, have we,
'Mid life's perplexing checkers made,
And many a game with Fortune played,
What is it we have won?

This, this at least—if this alone—
That never, never, nevermore,
As in those old still nights of yore
(Ere we were grown so sadly wise,)
Can you and I shut out the skies,
Shut out the world and wintry weather,
And, eyes exchanging warmth with eyes,
Play chess, as then we played, together!

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS OF

Hon. Wm. Elwell, on behalf of the Trustees, after the laying of the Corner Stone of the Normal School Building at Bloomsburg, June 25th, 1868.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—After listening to the eloquent and pertinent remarks of the Governor, and the able and interesting address just delivered in the Institute, it is scarcely justifiable to keep you longer exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. In carrying out the previous arrangement I must however, as the representative of the Board of Trustees, crave your indulgence for a few moments.

If the occasion which calls us together had been of a sectarian character, it would still have been one of deep interest to the people of these middle counties. The erection of a public edifice, such as is here proposed, could not fail to attract the attention and enlist the sympathies of all the people, as well those without the organization having it immediately in charge, as those within. But when, as here, the object to be attained and the means by which it is to be accomplished, have neither a sectarian nor a political complexion, and every citizen may feel that he stands upon an equality in reference to it, with every other citizen, the interest becomes more extended and the sympathies in its behalf, of a more ardent character.

That such feeling exists here to-day, is manifested by the interested countenances of the vast assemblage before me, and the anxiety to participate in these proceedings and listen to what is said in behalf of the enterprise in hand.

That it is an occasion of no ordinary character, is shown by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and the performance of the principal business of the day by his hand—by the presence of the officer under whose control are the Common Schools of the State at large, and also by the presence of distinguished gentlemen in the cause of education, from surrounding counties.

In all ages of the earth the progress of the people in the arts and sciences, in civilization and general knowledge, has been marked by the character of their public and private buildings.

By architectural structures everywhere we are enabled with much certainty to take the intellectual measure of the inhabitants of the country. By the presence or absence of certain structures the traveller can accurately judge whether the people of a community fear God and regard the material interests of man. If he sees no spire pointing heavenward—no buildings devoted to public worship, he has irretragible evidence that he is in the midst of an irreligious people.

If his eye is greeted with no building indicating it as a place where the young idea is taught to shoot, or if he finds the school house less adorned, more cramped and inconvenient and more illy ventilated than other buildings of the neighborhood, he may safely set down on his note book, that the standard of education is not much elevated in that locality.

If he finds no manufactories where the facilities for them are ample, and their establishment would be profitable he justly concludes that there is there, a lack of industry, enterprise and laudable ambition to compete with, if not to excel other localities possessing no greater natural advantages. But if in his travels through a country, though it be with railroad speed, he discovers churches, seminaries of learing, business buildings and tasteful residences, he may write down that people as moral, educated, enterprising and refined, assured that the testimony upon which he makes up the record is reliable and true.

It is the purpose to which an edifice or structure of any kind is devoted that gives character to it and the people.

If the descendants of Noah under Nimrod, the mighty builder and hunter had been content to build a city upon the plain in the land of Shinar, they would not *therefore* have brought upon their enterprize the displeasure of the Great Architect of the Universe. But their desire for fame, and the daring spirit manifested by them in attempting to build a tower whose top should reach to heaven, being in defiance of Divine authority, brought down upon them confusion of language and dispersion over all the face of the earth. Inability to understand one another's speech was a severe punishment to them, and has been a source of inconvenience to their posterity in all time since.

But by the aid of institutions such as is here initiated, we are enabled, by dint of labor, (the mildest punishment which could be inflicted upon man) to overcome this difficulty, and to understand each other, though we speak with tongues and in divers languages.

The magnificent Temple erected by Solomon, at a later period dedicated to the name of the Lord was hallowed in His sight. And because, its purposes were right, it was declared that "His eyes and His heart would be perpetually there."

The beautiful and unequalled piles of Architecture at Athens were splendid specimens of human art and skill, but they were temples dedicated to Idols, except, perhaps, in the single instance where the inscription "To the unknown God," was unwittingly placed upon the altar. As works of art they challenge our admiration, but as their purposes were idolatrous, we regret the forbidden in their use, while we learn material wisdom from their workmanship.

In the erection of buildings of a public character there are considerations which cannot probably be ignored. Location and adaption to the uses for which they are designed will dictate to the cultivated mind the order and style most suited to the surroundings and in keeping with the object of the structure.

In the baronial Castles of feudal times, strength of position, and impregnability of walls were chiefly consulted, in order to guard against invasions from enemies without.

In countries subject to earthquakes, prudence dictates that they should not build their houses too high. While in our favored contries we may safely occupy upwards or downwards all that is comprehended within the legal meaning of the term land, without rendering ourselves liable to the charge of temerity or rashness. We may even by our own buildings make to ourselves a name and fame in the earth and so long as we keep within the bounds of the practical and the useful, without danger of confusion or other mark of divine displeasure.

But I must not pursue further the general subject just glanced at, but proceed to consider the particular case before us.

Invited by the act of assembly of 1857 to erect and establish a school for the training of young men and women as teachers for the common schools of the State for the sixth Normal School district erected by that act, the trustees and stockholders of The Bloomsburg Literary Institute, resolved to accept the invitation and comply with the law. To this end they have prepared for the erection of additional buildings of which we have here now by the hand of the Governor laid the foundation with appropriate ceremonies, invoking the Almighty Lord for his blessing—Hoping and trusting that nothing may interpose to impede or delay what has been so auspiciously begun.

Its objects and purposes are of the highest and holiest character. They are to elevate the standard of education, to build up the capacity for knowledge, to form, develope and discipline the mind, to unfold, deepen and strengthen the faculties, to fit our youth for the parts which they are to act in the drama of life, and to bring them up to the high position originally occupied by man, declared to be but little lower than the angels. Such an institution, we may safely believe will meet with divine favor, and with the cordial sympathy and active co-operation of all citizens within the shadow of its benefits who delight in the moral and material advancement of this portion of our great State. Its location needs no commendation; elevated above the surrounding country, the atmosphere is as pure and as healthful as the heavens afford. The scenery in all directions is unsurpassed for its beauty and variety. Standing here as in the centre of a grand panorama, there is spread out before you one of the most lovely landscapes upon which the eye can rest. Near by and at the foot of the gentle ascent you see a thriving village exhibiting in every quarter signs of activity, improvement, rapid growth and increasing prosperity. Having within its bounds nine churches, three newspaper establishments, a Court House, Iron Furnaces, many business buildings and fine residences, and several school houses, indicating regard for religion, education and industrial pursuits. Beyond the plateau occupied by the town, spreads out a fertile valley bounded by the Susquehannah and skirted by undulating hills. Looking away to the south you see the hills beyond the valley of the Catawissa, rising still higher, and still further in the distance hills peep over hills and Alps on Alps arise. But I mar the effect of the scenery by attempting its description. The picture is before you; no words are necessary to prove its grandeur and beauty. Look for yourselves and admire.

The superstructure about to be erected upon the foundation now literally laid upon a rock for its support will be in its architectural design pleasing to the eye, and suggest in its whole outward appearance adaptation to the uses to which it is to be applied, as well as a due regard for order, strength and durability.

Its frontage to the west in connection with the building heretofore erected will be upward of two hundred feet and to the south, one hundred and twelve feet. Its hall will be capable of seating over one thousand persons. Its school rooms of large proportions, will be well ventilated and conveniently arranged. Its rooms for recitation, its dormitories for hundreds of students, its dining hall and culinary department all combine to make it a perfect and complete institution of its kind.

The subject of schools solely for the education of teachers has been agitated occasionally for upwards of a hundred years. As early as 1748, such a school was established by Frederick the Great at Berlin. In America it is said the first one was opened at Lexington Mass. about thirty years ago. Now they are established by law in many of the States and in others are carried on as a more private enterprize. It is upwards of eleven years since this Commonwealth was divided into twelve Normal School Districts for as many schools, yet up to this time but four of the districts have availed themselves of the privileges conferred.

Whatever may have been thought heretofore, it is now no longer a question that schools of this sort are a necessity. The mind of the teacher should not only be stored with general and useful knowledge, such as he is required to impart to his pupils, but it should have been trained by severe intellectual discipline, giving it keenness and clearness of vision which are the key to all true knowledge. The perceptive and reflective power in the o should be drawn out into vigorous and healthful activity. It is this training and instructing of the intellect, which gives both insight to discern and comprehension to grasp the principles of things, which enables the mind to strip off the husk and rive the heart of a matter and lay bare its living laws; it is this which brings success, and the want of it which brings defeat on all our other means of education.

In regard to the proper method of instruction this is not the time nor have I the inclination to speak. But this much I may say, that all experience has shown that in order to succeed well in any branch of business it must be made a specialty, otherwise it is more than probable that knowledge in regard to it will be superficial, and the party a miserable failure.

How can one successfully teach unless he has been taught, and how can he be taught as a teacher except in a school devoted to that purpose? It may be said let the teacher be taught in existing schools. The experiment has been tried to engraft Normal Schools upon other schools, and in every instance has failed. The attempt was pronounced by Horace Mann one of the most unfortunate movements ever made in this country in regard to education.

A model school for practice is required by our law, to be attached to the Normal School in order that students may acquire a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. But the schools are nevertheless separate and distinct although under the control of the same general head. The connection between them is therefore not only not subject to the objection stated but is necessary to fulfil the requirements of the law.

The Bloomsburg Literary Institute was organized but little over two years ago, since then its present building has been erected, a work of architectural skill which does honor to those who inaugurated it, and which will stand as a monument to the memory of the architect and builder for many generations. Its history might properly be commenced as is that inspired history of the earth. "In the beginning," (all material things must have their beginning.)

In the beginning then of the new era which has dawned upon this community there was no building devoted to the cause of education, except such as the law under the common school system compelled the erection of. The time had arrived for a new dispensation and a different order of things. Upon the advent of Prof. Carver, the liberal yet dormant spirit within our people was aroused, and nobly did they come up to the work of contributing material aid. Within the short space of one year that splendid building was erected, these grounds enclosed and ornamented, and the machinery of a school unsurpassed for its excellence set in motion. Under the supervision of Prof. Carver the architect and builder, the whole expense did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. In the same hands it is confidently believed that the new building will be erected and completed in all its appointments for less that twice that sum. Citizens, upon you depends the sequel of this enterprize. The same liberal spirit which has heretofore been manifested by many of you, participated in by *all interested* will ensure its complete success. And hence shall go forth highly educated disciplinarians, with minds thoroughly imbued with the philanthropic doctrines of Christianity which form part of the common law of the land, whose business it will be to mould, and form the minds and shape the destinies of your youth the generation which will soon occupy the places which their teachers now occupy. And thus from the centre shall extend onward and outward an influence for good constantly enlarging its circle until it is felt, not only within the district but throughout the borders of our great State, and limited by no imaginary lines shall extend over our broad land from ocean to ocean, and passing the bounds of time be recognized in boundless eternity.

But my friends this great work cannot be accomplished nor this great good realized unless the people come up and help us, not help *us* merely but *themselves* as well. For be it understood that the men who are laboring in this enterprize and those who contributed their money have in reality but an interest in common with the whole community. Motives of a high character, those which relate to the moral and social improvement of our youth, have been presented to us with great force and power. These alone ought to move us to prompt, decisive and successful action.

Besides these, there are considerations which although of a selfish and pecuniary character I may be allowed to mention. What has infused new life and vigor into your town and surrounding country? Two years ago it was comparitively lifeless and inactive. Now it exhibits a freshness and activity which must give pleasure to every citizen. We have got out of the old rut, and move on with the rest of the world. We look around for the cause of this increased prosperity. What is it that has added to the value of your real estate fifty per cent, and doubled your rents? What has induced the erection of this large number of dwellings? The Bloomsburg Literary Institute and the prospect of the State Normal School have done this.

Ask the wealthy farmer who has purchased property and removed to your town, why he did so. Ask all from city or country who are coming hither, why they select this locality, and with one accord they will answer, that the desire to educate their children without sending them abroad, controlled their action.

If it be suggested that there are other causes combining to favor our locality and build it up, I ask what are they? Have you more manufactories than heretofore? Do your iron furnaces give employment to more men? Is there any branch of business which has given this impetus to the growth of this village? If any of these things exist they have failed to come under my observation.

Your town has taken rank among the important towns of the state, but chiefly on account of the interest it is taking in Educational affairs.

Take away your Institute, deprive you of the prospect of the Normal School, and your real estate would depreciate in value much more rapidly than it has risen. Let every citizen then contribute in proportion to the value of his property (to that extent he is clearly interested) and the highest anticipations of the most enthusiastic actor in this undertaking will be more than realized.

Communicated.

SUGARLOAF June 30, 1868.

MR. ACHENBACH:—*Dear Sir*; I have been much engaged since the appearance of your rejoinder in the "*Republican*" of the eleventh of June. In regard to the publication of our correspondence I yielded to the wishes of friends, who thought it would interest others beside ourselves, both your friends and mine. In your original letter you asked me to answer them, I did so, plainly, fully and candidly, I was in hope, if you replied, your would affirm or deny, and give you reasons, in reference to each one, and thus make a little controversy that would be both interesting, and profitable, but instead, you have given a great many things that are irrelevant to the questions at issue. To follow you through all this, would make an article that would weary the fingers of the Printers to set up, and patience of the reader to read it.

A few remarks on the points that you have touched are all that we can give at this time. There is one general observation to be made in regard to your reply. If the North was all Republican, the South alone Democratic, and I lived in the South, then some of your remarks might apply, for you keep up the idea all through, that whatever was done by the rebels, was done by the Democratic party. Now this is ungenerous, for you know as well as I, that as soon as the war commenced, communications were interrupted between the two sections, and the Democrats of the North had no connection with those of the South. You asked, "what were the principles of the Democratic party since 1860?" I answer, the same as they advocate since 1800. You impliedly deny this by asking "did the Fathers advocate the right of secession?" "did Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or Andrew Jackson advocate that doctrine?" no, certainly, and I will tell you what else they did not do. They did not endeavor to engraft the principle of Monarchy into the American Constitution, they did not attend the Hartford Convention to consider the propriety of seceding from the Union, they did not burn blue-lights on the hills of New England, to guide the enemy into port, they did not petition Congress for a separation of the States they did not endorse and recommend the "Helper-book" that was a fire-brand of discord, they did not carry around persons, and some of them Wenches, who taught the people, to vote for an Anti-Slavery President and let the Union slide, they did not place Sharp's rifles in the hands of a Kansas murderer, and money in his pocket, that he might invade the rights of Virginia, and when he was hung, as he deserved to be, they did not deify him and place him on the Throne with the Saviour of the world, and make his "marching soul" the slogan of a Fratricidal war, all this, and more than others did, they did not, no, they did not teach secession before the war, and it did not matter so much, who taught it after the war commenced, as who taught it before, and by their teaching helped to bring it on. Nor did the Democratic party teach it or advocate it after the war began, for since it closed. I defy you to show from any platform, either National, State or County, or from the resolutions of any meeting of any authorities, or from the speeches of any acknowledged leaders, that they "advocated the right of secession." Did Gen. M'Clellan whom your party repudiated because he modestly proposed to carry on the war in a Constitutional manner? Did James Buchanan whom history will yet vindicate, and whose dying words are worthy to be engraved in gold, and hung at the bedside of every President and every Congressman, that when they lie down to sleep, they may pray in the language of the Sage of Wheatland "God bless my Country."

We do say the "Alien and Sedition country laws" were counting to the spirit of American freedom, and the people so decided by their triumphant election of Mr. Jefferson. You say "these laws were made to punish the guilty and not the innocent." Guilty of what? of using the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution, and canvasing the teaching and acts of public men? Of opposing the introduction of principles foreign to the nature of

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1868.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR of New York, is nominated unanimously for President.

Our Platform.

WE would call the special attention of our readers to the Democratic Platform given in to-day's paper. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the Convention, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. It dodges no point but is clear and explicit on all the living issues. Our enemies, who expected division on the subject, are wonderfully mistaken, and our unanimity is a sure harbinger of success under any candidate who may be nominated. Having made our platform and enunciated our principles, it only remains for us to publish them far and wide, and thus secure victory.

Registry Law.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on July 2nd, declared the Registry Law, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID, Chief Justice Thompson delivering the opinion of the Court. The opinion is somewhat lengthy, but we will publish it in full in THE COLUMBIAN at a very early day.

This decision disposes of all difficulties and questions as to the right of voters, the election laws remaining as they have been heretofore. There will consequently be nothing more done in the law, and the whole matter rests. Success this Fall will enable us to dispose of many more obnoxious and unconstitutional acts, and bring the Government once again more nearly to the maxims of the Fathers.

WE have just been revelling amongst the pages and poems of the most delicious book of the season. It is a new edition of the Poems of John G. Saxe, by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. It contains all the Poems hitherto published by Mr. Saxe, and about thirty new pieces. The type and the paper and the wholeget upof the volume are exquisite. For the library, the parlor or the centre table, it is equally adapted, and in all equally welcome. Nobody need be afraid to buy it. It is perfectly free from every thing objectionable; and the humour, wit and rythm of the verse are not surpassed by any living Poet. We advise all our friends to get it, and this earnestly and sincerely.

SENATOR SUMNER has written a letter to say that he "should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as a final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Until this step is taken our success is incomplete." He does not, however, take the trouble to say from which State he would like to see a colored member elected. Nor does he indicate his purpose to secure the "triumph of equal rights" by advocating the election of a colored Senator from Massachusetts in place of the "distinguished Senator" whose term of service expires next March.

GEN. GRANT has by military order deposed the acting Governor and Lieut. Governor of Louisiana, and by arbitrary power installed a northern man named *Warmouth* (and that is the only way he *warred*) and a full blooded negro named Dunn (not *Thomas*,) who is now presiding over the State Senate. Voters should remember this negro was installed *by the direct order of Gen. Grant.*

FORNEY wants negro midshipman and cadets. He says: "The tendency "of West Point and Annapolis schooling "is toward exclusiveness, and until the "recent war-period admission into hon- "orable rank in either the army or na- "vy was as difficult as into a brother- "hood of Brahmins." This is the first step of course to the admission of young African gemmen. 'Rah for Ekal Rights! What's the next madness?

THE MECHANICS' LIEN.—It is announced by Gov. Geary that he will approve, on the first of August next, the bill passed at the last session of our legisl ature extending the mechanics' lien law, to repairs, and providing, for the speedy trial of certain cases where liens have been filed. All persons interested may govern themselves accordingly.

"FIRE your guns," said a poor laboring man in Detroit, while the Radicals were ratifying Grant's nomination, "you can't fool me any longer. I voted your ticket until it take three dollars to buy what I used to get for seventy-five cents and now think it's about time for a change!"

THE General Militia Law of Pennsylvania requires all able bodied men under 45 years of age to pay one dollar annually in lieu of service—except in time of war or invasion—the fines to form a brigade fund, and each man who drills in a volunteer company is to receive twelve dollars a year.

LITTLE LIZETTE.—The Cleveland (Ohio) papers announce the death by typhoid fever of little Lizette Peak. She was with the Peak family of Bell Ringers in this place about a year ago, and those who witnessed her performance, and heard her sweet voice, will learn of her death with feelings of regret.

BARON KUSSEROW of the Prussian Embassy who lately fought a duel near Washington with Gen. Lawrence, has been recalled by his Government, and appointed to a higher position in the English Court. They do not object to duelling in Prussia apparently.

FROM all parts of the country we are rejoiced to hear of the buoyant spirits which animate the Democratic conservative masses. They are preparing for the grand struggle in November, and feel confident of victory when the day of trial shall arrive.

WOOLLEY is said to be the first prisoner over taken by Butler.

A Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the states which constitute the United States, the two houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest, or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States but on'y to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired and that so soon as the objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the government should cease.

And whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions, then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863; on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864; on the twenty ninth day of May, 1865, and on the seventh day of September, 1867.

And whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

And whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources.

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscation, and disfranchisements; and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in th late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-third.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Irish vote on the Presidential Election.

ALL concede that the Irish citizens have the settlement of the Presidential election in their hand—that is, that if they vote solidly in one direction, the contest will be accordingly disposed of. As the Irish count more than a million of votes, this calculation is true. The Radicals have a very clear understanding of the political situation; and there is no fascination which might deceive an Irishman's fancy which they are not bringing into play. The Irish citizens however are quite as keen in their wits as the people who are fishing for their suffrage. Smiles on the Radical face, velvet on the Radical hand, and rich flattery from the Radical tongue and writing pen, are thin disguises before Patrick's penetration; he sees behind them the arbitrary puritanic mind;—the hateful spirit of the knownothing;—the temper that deprived foreigners of the vote in Massachusetts;—the bigotry that reduced to ashes the Charleston Convent;—the venom which broke in pieces the marble stone contributed by the Pope to the Washington Monument;—the fanaticism which was more than half the cause of the war;—the indescribable, selfish wickedness, which, in the interest of such men as Banks and Pope, removed able Commanders from the front and thus gave a frightful prolongation to the contest;—the immense corruption which founded the Freedmen's Bureau; the Southern States of the rights of the Constitution; the Puritan malice which is incessantly aiming at the total abolition of the Constitution;—the mad negrophily which would make this government a negro one; the peculation in office which has made the public debt a hundred degrees beyond the just proportion; the spirit that enacted all the atrocious laws that have distinguished the present Congress; and though last, the worst, the late impeachment, which was an unmitigated, iniquitous design to at once control the public Treasury and do away forever with the Presidency itself. The eye of the Irish citizens has seen these things behind the civility, flattery, bad logic, and bright promises with which the Radicals address them, and they will never vote as the Radicals desire. It won't do gentlemen—it will never, never do.—*Universe.*

BEWARE OF LOCUSTS.—As locusts are now abundant everywhere, we warn people to beware of them. it may not be generally known that their sting is poison, and in a great many instances turns out fatally. When they appeared seventeen years ago a great many persons died from the effect of their sting, which is generally given when being handled. We notice by our exchanges that persons have already been stung by them since their present appearance, and several deaths of children are reported.

National Democratic Convention.

THE tenth Democratic National Convention assembled in the New Tammany Hall, in New York City on Saturday July 4th 1868. At noon precisely, August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, called the Convention to order in a short and brilliant speech, and named Hon. Henry L. Palmer of Wisconsin, temporary Chairman. Judge Palmer was received with applause, and thanking the Convention in a neat, eloquent speech for the honor done him in calling him to preside, he introduced the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church of New York, who offered an impressive prayer. [The speeches and debates we are unable to give as they would fill half a dozen papers the size even of the COLUMBIAN.]

On motion of Gen. M'Cook, of Ohio, after debate and amendment, the Rules governing the Democratic Convention of 1864 were adopted for this of 1868. E. O. Perrin and J. M. Tower were chosen Secretaries. The call for the Convention was then read. Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania offered a resolution which after debate was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That there shall be two committees appointed, each committee to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the respective delegates thereof; one committee to act as a Committee on Permanent Organization, and the other as a Committee on Credentials.

The roll of delegates was then called, and the following gentlemen were selected as members of the Committee on Credentials.

Alabama—W. H. Barnes. Arkansas—E. C. Boudinot. California—A. Jacoby. Connecticut—M. Bulkley. Delaware—C. W. Wright. Florida—A. Huling. Georgia—E. H. Potter. Illinois—T. A. Hayne. Indiana—Charles H. Reeves. Iowa—J. D. Test. Kansas—W. Shannon. Kentucky—J. B. McCreary. Louisiana—D. D. Daponte. Maine—J. S. Drew. Maryland—G. F. Maddox. Massachusetts—Geo. W. Gill. Michigan—B. G. Stout. Minnesota—W. A. Gorman. Mississippi—P. M. Brown. Missouri—S. Sawyer. Nebraska—J. Black. Nevada—J. E. Doyle. New Hampshire—J. Proctor. New Jersey—J. R. Moullany. New York—J. A. Hardenburgh. North Carolina—General W. R. Cox. Ohio—W. Griswold. Oregon—O. Joynt. Pennsylvania—General W. H. Miller. Rhode Island—W. Hale. South Carolina—W. D. Simpson. Tennessee—J. F. Morse. Texas—H. Boughton. Vermont—W. Brigham. Virginia—Geo. Blow. West Virginia—H. S. Davis. Wisconsin—S. A. Pease.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The following gentlemen were selected a Committee on organization:

Alabama—J. H. Clanton. Arkansas—J. S. Dunham. California—E. Steele. Connecticut—J. A Hovey. Delaware—C. Beasten. Florida—A. J. Seeler. Georgia—C. Peeples. Illinois—W. R. Morrison. Indiana—S. A. Burkirk. Iowa—W. F Braman. Kansas—T. P. Fenlon. Kentucky—W. B. Machen. Louisiana—G. W. McCranie. Maine—J. E. Maddigan. Maryland—A. K. Syester. Massachusetts—John R. Briggs Michigan—John Moore. Minnesota—E. A. McMahon. Mississippi—B. Matthews. Missouri—W. H. D. Hunter. Nebraska—G. L. Miller. Nevada—G. G. Berry. New Hampshire—J. Adams. New Jersey—H. C. Little. New York—General J. A. Green, Jr. North Carolina—W. N. R. Smith. Ohio—F. C. Le Blond. Oregon—N. M. Bell. Pennsylvania—H. Clymer. Rhode Island—S. Pierce. South Carolina—Carlos Tracey. Tennessee—General W. B. Bate. Texas—J. M. Burroughe. Vermont—J. D. Deavett. Virginia—J. Barbour. West Virginia—H. S. Walker. Wisconsin—S Clark.

After some deba te in relation to adjournment.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy, of New York—I move that a committee of one from each State be selected by the delegates thereof to be appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic party he referred to that Committee without debate. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried and the following is

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—Charles C. Langdon. Arkansas—W. H. Garland. California—J. H. Rose. Connecticut—T. B. Doolittle. Delaware—James A. Bayard. Florida—W. M'Call. Georgia—Henry S. Fitch. Illinois—Wm. J. Allan. Indiana—J. E. M'Donald. Iowa—J. H. O'Neill. Kansas—Geo. W. Glick. Kentucky—Wm. Preston. Louisiana—J. B. Eustis. Maine—R. D. Rice. Maryland—Stephenson Archer. Massachusetts—Edward Avery. Michigan—Charles E. Stuart. Minnesota—J. J. Green. Mississippi—E. Barksdale. Missouri—Charles Manson. Nebraska—Charles F. Porter. Nevada—J. A. St Clair. New Hampshire—J. M. Campbell. New Jersey—Jacob R. Wortendyke. New York—Henry C. Murphy. North Carolina—R. Strange. Ohio—William J. Gilmore. Oregon—R. D. Fitch. Pennsylvania—F. W. Hughes. Rhode Island—Thomas Steere. South Carolina—Wade Hampton. Tennessee—E. Cooper. Texas—George W. Smith. Vermont—Charles M. Davenport. Virginia—T. A. Babcock. West Virginia—John Davis. Wisconsin—James A. Mallory.

The Chairman announced that the Secretary had received a telegram which would now be read. The despatch was read as follows: Please announce to the convention that the Democratic Association, of Pennsylvania, now assembled, promises the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to the nominee of the convention. [Great applause.]

On the questi on of adjournment after bebate it was resolved to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Falkner, of New York, suggested that, as it had been proposed to have the Declaration of Independence read at the evening session, which had now been dispensed with, that duty should be discharged by the Secretary before the close of the morning session. The suggestion was immediately agreed to by the Convention.

William F. Allen, of New York—Before the reading of the Declaration of Independence, I move that the credentials of the delegates from Columbia be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The motion was objected to and the Chair decided it could not be considered—there being unfinished business before the Convention.

A Delegate.—Is there any military commander here who is likely to arrest the Secretary for disloyalty for reading the Declaration of Independence.

The President *pro tem*, said that he did not think there was any danger of such interference.

The Secretary then read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to Monday, at ten o'clock, A. M.

SECOND DAY.

AT the meeting of the Convention on Monday morning Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

For President—Horatio Seymour (great cheering,) Also, recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Mackin, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the report and the discharge of the committtee, which was carried and the Chair appointed Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania and Senator Hammond of South Carolina to conduct the Permanent President to the Chair. Gov. Seymour was received with great cheering and proceeded to address the Convention in a speech of great power and eloquence; which we will publish hereafter in full. A Vice President and a Secretary from each State were also agreed upon, those from Pennsylvania being John L. Dawson and George M. Reilley.

A letter was received with great laughter from Susan B. Anthony, of the Women's Suffrage Association, urging the claims of women to participate in elections. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is the duty of every friend of constitutional government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of Radical unsurpation, and commending him for his course. [Cheers.] The resolution was referred.

Mr. Finlen, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting that the national flag should protect adopted citizens everywhere the same as it does the native born. [Cheers.] Referred.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State to constitute a National Executive Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Hall of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due the Chief Justice Chase for his ability, impartiality, and fidelity to his constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions to soldiers and sailors, by paying them in gold or its equivalent. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constitution and laws. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its member of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hurley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the President's amnesty proclamation be read by the secretary.

The vote was taken and the resolution appeared to be passed.

The Chair was about to put the question again, when Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to amend the proposition so as simply to declare that the Convention approves the amnesty proclamation, which was carried.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution approving the doctrine of Mr. Marcy in the Kozto case, by which a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States secures to the inchoate citizen the same national protection as if naturalization was already completed.

Sundry other resolutions were offered and referred, and the Convention adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order at 4:25 P. M. The hall was crowded, and the gas lights ready for the anticipated evening session. On taking the chair, Mr. Seymour was greeted with three cheers.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A communication was received from the Soldiers and Sailors' Conservative Convention desiring the Convention to fix a time for receiving their address, in accordance with the invitation extended previously.

The Chair, by order of the Convention, appointed the following committee of five to request the immediate delivery of the address: Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; McCook, of Ohio; Miller, of Nebraska; Richardson, of Illinois, and Steele, of California.

The soldiers and sailors' committee, headed by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, was received with loud cheers, the delegates rising.

Gen. Franklin presented the Committee to the Convention, and Col. O'Briene read the address. Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, then addressed the Convention. The names of Franklin, McClellan, Baldy Smith and other soldiers were greeted with vociferous cheering. It was then—

Resolved, That the address of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention just read, be received and entered upon the minutes of our proceedings, and become a part and parcel of the proceedings of this Convention.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The whole of the evening session was consumed in debates upon the foregoing resolution, and upon the various amendments offered to it. Finally the matter was disposed of by the adoption of the following, offered by Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the roll of States be called in their regular order, and that each State have the right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency, and that the delegates have five minutes allowed them to present their views upon their candidate. [Applause.]

Before any nominations were made under this resolution however, the convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Plummer, a series of resolutions by Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia were presented and read. They were referred. After some discussion as to the order of business, Mr. Murphy, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then rose amid applause. He said:—Mr. Chairman, I am directed to announce the platform, which I hold in my hand, and with your permission I will proceed to read the resolutions. (Cheers.)

A Delegate from Nevada—I am requested to call the attention of the Chair to the deep interest felt in the resolutions now about being read. He noticed that when the gentleman spoke his voice was distinctly heard. He would add, however, that it would be necessary to hear all the resolutions clearly and explicitly, for the delegation to which he belonged would not do anything unless they properly understood it, even if it should take them to winter.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the constitution and limitation of the powers of the government and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do with the return of peace demand.

First—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the constitution and of civil government to the American people.

Second—Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all monies drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities

Fifth—One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy, simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government increased and the currency made good. The repeal of all enactments for recalling the State militia into the national forces in time of peace and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacture, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interest of the country.

Seventh—Reform of abuses in administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the association of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union it has, so far as lay in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial, by jury. It has abolished the habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has designated, in times of peace, the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capital into a bastile. It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort. It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceed anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively, by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right or interfere with its exercise is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the constitution and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government and can only end in a single, centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established, in place of a federal union of co-equal States, and that we regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress as such a reusurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead law, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be deemed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the powers of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeals to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

At the termination of the reading of the platform of principles the audience rose *en masse*, both on the floor and galleries, and cheered and cheered again, waving hats and pocket handkerchiefs. Some enthusiastic individual even seized a standard used for the purpose of designating the seats of the delegates and flourished it over his head.

The platform was then put and accepted by the Convention.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. BIGLER.—I now move that the Convention proceed to ballot by States.

A DELEGATE asked the exact amount of the electoral vote.

The CHAIRMAN.—317 is the number of the electoral vote.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, of N. Y., offered a resolution that inasmuch as 211 1-2 votes constituted two-thirds of the entire majority no person should be nominated for President unless he should receive 212 votes. Cries of "No, no."

The resolution was ruled out of order.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for candidates for the Presidency.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called on the first ballot with the following result:—

Pendleton	105
Hancock	33½
Andrew Johnson	65
English	16
Hendricks	24
Reverdy Johnson	8½
Doolittle	13
Parker	13
Packer	26
F. B. Blair	4
Church	34

Whole vote cast, 317; necessary to a choice, 212. No choice.

After six ballots without a result, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning.

FOURTH DAY.

Twelve ballots were had to-day, but no choice was made. The eighteenth ballot stood as follows:

Hancock, 144½; Pendleton, 56½; Parker, 34; Johnson, 10; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks. 87; Hoffman, 3.

Pennsylvania on the fifteenth ballot changed from Packer to Hancock; New York on the eighth ballot changed from Church to Hendricks. The Southern States scattered their votes. Chase got one vote from California which elicited tremendous cheers.

The Convention adjourned after the eighth ballot to meet to-morrow.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 80
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats "	80
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 00
Butter "	27
Eggs "	20
Tallow "	15
Potatoes "	1 80
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork "	16
Hams "	20
Sides and Shoulders "	17
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 " "	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$39
No. 2 "	36
Bloom	35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 50@ 8 00
Northwestern extra	9 00@ 9 50
Northwestern family	10 00@11 75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8 75@9 00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9 50@10 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10 50@12 75
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@15 00
Rye Flour	$5 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus.	$2 80@$2 90
Southern " "	$2 80@$2 75
California " "	$3 20
white "	$3 15@$3 10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus.	$1 80@$1 85
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 21@$1 13
White, "	$1 17@$1 17
OATS—₩ bus	78@80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$20 22
Mess Beef, "	$18 50
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@9
Smoked Hams "	15@16
Shoulders "	13½@14
Lard, ₩ lb	12½@13½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$5 50@6 00
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$2 50
Flaxseed "	$2 80@2 90
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₩ lb	11c@11½c
Cows, ₩ head	$45@$65
SHEEP—₩ lb	5@6c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$14@$14 75

Marriages.

ALBERTSON—FAUSEY—In Northumberland on the 23d ult., by Rev. J. Harvy, Mr. David R Albertson of Fishing Creek twp., to Miss Susan Fausey of Orange twp.

MELICK—WILCOX—On the 28th ult., by the Rev E. Wadsworth, Mr. Peter L. Melick to Miss Margaret Wilcox, both of Huntingdon.

SMITH—GIBSON—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. N. Spear, Mr. W. H. Smith of Orange, to Miss Mary J. Gibson of Greenwood.

MANNING—PARKER—On the 23 inst. by the same, Mr. Davis Manning of Madison, to Miss Maggie Parker of Greenwood.

TRIFLEPIECE—WILSON—On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. Triflepiece to Miss Lydia C Wilson, both of Greenwood.

BACHMAN—SHELLHIMER—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Sheets, Mr. I. S. Bachman to Miss Elizabeth Shellhimer, both of Light St.

SANDERS—FAUS—On the 30 inst., by the Rev. J. F. Brown, Mr. John Sanders to Miss Martha Faus, both of Pine.

MCBRIDE—FURGUSON—At the residence of the bride's father in Orange twp., on the same day by the same, Mr. Wm. B McBride to Miss Martha V. Furguson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia in the matter of the estate of Daniel Levan deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Wm. Goodman one of the Adm'rs of the deceased, among the legatees of testate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, 4th of Aug., A. D 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

July 10,'68 C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY: Among the records of the Orphan's Court in and for said County, it is thus contained: In the matter of the account of Daniel Levan, one of the administrators of Daniel Levan, deceased. May 6, 1868, on motion of Mr. Clark, C. G. Barkley Esq., appointed auditor on Exceptions. Certified from the Records May 14, 1868. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 6th day of Aug. next, at 9 o'clock a. m., where and when all parties interested will appear and be heard.

July 10,'68. C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to enter on the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of hunting or shooting game. Any person trespassing after the publication of this notice, upon the premises of either of the undersigned will be prosecuted.

ANDREW CLARK, JOHN PHAIFFLER, JACOB GIST, SAMUEL FISHER, JOHN N. GORDON, PETER M. KRESHNER, J. S. BRUMAN (AGENT OF D. W. CLARK'S EST.) Montour township, June 26,'68-4t* GEO. H. WILLITS, LEWIS ROTH, PHILIP KRUM, JOHNITHAN RISHEL, BENJAMIN KRUM, C. E. CLEWELL.

POLITICAL.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of August 1868, between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Congressional Conferees to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress: two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly; and to nominate one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election:

By order of the Committee. J. G. FREEZE, Chairman.

C. R. M'HENRY,	
G. W. UTT,	J. C. WENNER,
R. J. MILLARD,	J. G. QUICK,
J. P. HANNON,	E. J. ALBERTSON.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

The undersigned respectfully announce that by mutual consent, and to secure harmony among their friends, they will not be candidates before the Democratic County Convention for nomination to the office of Representative in the Legislature; and they very cordially recommend for that position Col. Hiram R. Kline, of Orange Township.

E. J. M'HENRY,
CYRUS B. M'HENRY.

June 22, 1868.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:

COL. HIRAM R. KLINE,

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:

GEORGE SCOTT,

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM GRIER QUICK,

MOXTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

STEPHEN POHE,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicin equal to Hoofland's German Bitters in cases of debility. It imparts a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthens the appetite, causes an enjoyment of the food, enables the stomach to digest it, purifies the blood, gives a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicates the yellow tinge from the eyes, imparts a bloom to the cheek, and changes the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout and vigorous person. "Hoofland's German Bitters" is entirely free from all alcoholic admixture.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of the ingredients of Hoofland's Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise &c., making one of the most agreeable and pleasant preparations extant. The tonic is used by those requiring a good and scientific stimulant. Principal office, 631 Arch St., Phila.

Sold by all Druggists. June 12,'68.

The reason why Mishler's Herb Bitters cures so many different diseases, is because

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

GEO. YOUNT, while quarrying lime-stone at Lime Ridge, was severely, if not fatally injured by a *slide*.

WANTED—An active intelligent young man to learn the Drug business. Apply at Hendershotts Drug Store.

JOHN CROMIS, resident near McKelvey's Furnace, on Sunday last received a severe sun-stroke which came near proving fatal.

WILSON MACK, last week while working in the hay-field of Jesse Hoffman of Centre Township, fell off the wagon and severely injured his back. It is said he is paralyzed partially.

DEATHS FROM LOCUST STINGS.—A few days ago in York county, on the road leading from York to Gettysburg, seven boys, members of one family, named Schaeffer, while out in a cornfield were stung by locusts, and all seven died. They were buried the same day.

ALL lovers of good eating are hereby informed that there will be *Barbecued Chicken* at the Exchange Saloon on Saturday evening. There is no place in town where they get up little delicacies, in as good style as at the Exchange. Dont fail to call there if you are fond of good eating.

WE see among the names of the Delegates to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, from the Diocese of Pittsburg, several well known names to the whole State; as Gen. George W. Cass, Judge Church, late of the Supreme Court, and Benjamin Grant, Esq. Law Reporter.

KEEP COOL!—The way to do this during this exceedingly hot weather is to go to Chemberlins and get a suit of his light summer goods. He has everything in that line, as well as a new and complete assortment of linen shirts, and underclothing generally. His goods combine cheapness with excellence.

THAT incarnation of evil, Thaddeus Stevens, has presented five new articles of Impeachment against President Johnson. If passed by the House we will print them. Our advice to the present Congress is, to make the most out of this Impeachment business, as they will never again have control of the House.

A GENTLEMAN of this town, who is the fortunate possessor of a fine garden has lately lost several nice watermelon and potato vines. There being no outward token of disease it was a matter of great doubt as to the cause of death. It was found on investigation to be the work of a large black spider, who, burying himself in the earth near the root of the plant, stripped the delicate outer covering from the root, causing the speedy death of the plant.

THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM.—The Commissioners to locate the New Insane Asylum, have decided to select the Pineo farm above Danville. This, we are informed, is upon the contingency that the citizens of the county raise $20,000, and that the farm can be purchased for $35,000. We presume that the fine stone quary upon the place, and its nearness to the railroad were the points that induced their decision. Otherwise the Waller farm was far preferable.

A LITTLE girl about eleven years old, a daughter of Daniel Sassaman in Catawissa Township, was, on Monday of last week, bitten by a copperhead. Our informant states that she soon became insensible, the limb swelling and turning black. She continued getting worse until Thursday, when an application of indigo, as was recommended in the COLUMBIAN some time ago, was made to the wound; when she immediately began to get better, and is now comparatively well. Believing the indigo a specific for the bite of a copperhead or rattlesnake we hope it may be generally remembered.

THE FOURTH AT ORANGEVILLE.—The Odd Fellows, celebration in Megargel's beautiful Grove, was a grand success; probably not less than 800 persons were at one time on the ground, and all seemed to enjoy themselves satisfactorily.

Members of the order under the Marshalship of Col. Hiram R. Kline, headed by the Orangeville Brass Band, made a fine display. On their arrival on the grounds, Elijah G. Ricketts Esq. was called to the chair, and the exercises were begun by Singing. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Speer, and the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. William Snyder.

The company was now notified that the next thing in order was the dinner, and thereupon all rushed towards the spring to find a long and bountifully supplied table spread out before them, gotten up and attended by ladies of rare beauty and attractiveness, to which full justice was done.

At two o'clock the company was called to order and the Rev. W. C. Hesser, of Whitehaven, was introduced, and proceeded to deliver in his usual happy manner, a most interesting oration. After adverting briefly to the day as our National anniversary he called attention to, and at some length depended the principles of the Order of Odd Fellows. He did not regard the order as in any degree antagonistic to the Church but the reverse. He cited individual examples to show that a high degree of ability and learning, could exist, along with a very low State of morals, and that therefore, the cultivation of the intellect alone was not enough, it must be of the heart also. [If it had not been deemed improper on such an occasion, he might have illustrated the idea further still, by calling attention to the fearful corruption of our public men, and indeed of all classes, at this time, as compared to those of 1776, when common schools were unknown, and when the great mass of the people made no pretension to superior intelligence.]

Mr. Hesser was followed by the Rev. Mr. Kilgore with a few pertinent remarks, after which the audience was dismissed.

The dance by torch light was a tip top affair, and was participated in by a large number of gentlemen and ladies until near midnight, when the grove was permitted to resume its wanted stillness.

Fourth of July.

THE anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in a most proper manner in Bloomsburg. In accordance with the programme, the procession formed at 7 o'clock in front of the Court House and proceeded to the depot to receive the delegations from Danville and Berwick. After the arrival of the train which contained a party of Indians from Berwick, and three Fire Companies from Danville, the Friendship Fire Co. of Bloomsburg escorted them from the Depot to the Court House when the procession disbanded for a half hour. At the expiration of this intermission the procession reformed and marched up Market Street to the place where a flag staff had been erected. The historical scenes of the saving of the life of Capt. John Smith, Penn's treaty with the Indians and the rescue of John Harris were then enacted in a most creditable manner. The line of march was then taken up, and after reaching the Court House, the procession was broken for dinner. When the important duty of despatching dinner had been performed, the line was again formed, and a march was made to Snyder's Grove, where, after the vast concourse had been called to order by Dr. John, Gilbert H. Powley was chosen President, John Hendershot, Thos. J. Vanderslice, Jacob Evans Isaac Ikeler, D. Jamison, and Jacob Demott, Vice Presidents; and Mordecai Millard and Prof. F. M. Bates Secretaries. Addresses were then delivered by E. R. Ikeler and J. B. Robinson, the Bloomsburg Brass Band performing some fine air at various times during the afternoon. In the evening, the platform erected in the grove was filled with gay votaries of the dance, who tripped the light fantastic toe until the "wee sma, hours ayant the twal'." Without doubt Bloomsburg has credit in this complete and well conceived celebration of the day. We trust that the future anniversaries of our Independence may be as well and thoroughly observed.

FOURTH IN ROARINGCREEK.—The two Sunday Schools of Slabtown and the Furnace met in the beautiful woods west of the village, on the Fourth, to have a celebration. A large number of the citizens joined in the festivities of the day.

General Superintendent, Elijah C. Cleaver, Esq.

Committee of order and arrangement on the grounds, Hon. Peter Herbein, Silas Johnson, Leonard Adams, Hiram Y. Hower, Shultz Knittle and Henry Yost.

The exercises opened with a hymn, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mendenhall. After the singing of another hymn, Col. Freeze read the Declaration of Independence. After an **oration by the Rev. Mr. Mendenhall, the ladies, managers and teachers distributed abundance of refreshments.** At half past two in the afternoon, the audience was again called to order and listened to an address by Col. John G. Freeze. More refreshments and general hilarity followed, and about 5 o'clock the audience was dispersed.

The celebration was a decided success in every respect, and highly enjoyed by all, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The following points of law relative to a tenant of a farm were recently settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of this State:

A tenant of a farm, under a lease from year to year for agricultural purposes, is entitled to the way-going crop, and such letting must be presumed to have been made, if nothing to the contrary be said. This implication cannot be rebutted by implication of bad husbandry, and a trespass by the landlord in destroying the tenants' crop, after the expiration of the lease, cannot be justified by an alleged breach of contract. If there be bad husbandry, the remedy is by suit, and not by confiscation of the tenant's rights. There being a crop in the ground whether good or bad, the tenants had a right to it, and to take it away when it ripened. The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge Thompson, was as follows: By the custom, or as it has been called, the common law of Pennsylvania, the tenant of a farm under a lease from year to year for agricultural purposes, is entitled to the way-going crop. This is the law in view of which such letting must be presumed to have been made, if nothing to the contrary be said. In the case before us this application was attempted to be rebutted by proof of bad husbandry in the case. The redress for that was by suit, and not by confiscation of the tenant's rights. The jury have found that the plaintiffs left a fall crop in the ground when they left the premises, and have estimated its value in the damages given. There being a crop in the ground, therefore, whether good or bad, the plaintiffs had a right to it, and to take it away when it ripened; and this being found by the verdict, and that the defendant destroyed it, there was an end of the matter.

PENSIONS.—The absence of proof of the death of a soldier has hitherto been the greatest obstacle in the way of the widow's receiving her pension papers. Many soldiers have been last heard from in rebel prison on the battle field, or in hospitals. In these cases it has been customary to petition Congress for relief, but now such a course is annecessary. Mr. Perham, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, stated recently in the House of Representatives that the Pension Department had established a rule that it shall be held sufficient if proof can be made that the soldier disappeared under circumstances which would lead to the presumption of his death, and that he had not been heard of for two years. In reply to questions on the subject from other members, Mr. Perham stated that the decision of the Pension Department was a final, not a temporary one, and that the committee on pensions would not report a general bill to obviate the necessity of positive proof of the death of a soldier, as the new rules of the department covered every meritorious case.

"THE Independent," a newspaper which we believe is independent of all religious feeling and sentiment whatever; exults over the fact that the Rev. Mr. Tyng Jr. did, a week or so ago preach "in Park Street Meeting-House Boston in a wicked bob-tail coat without any use of any part of the prayerbook."

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT BLOOMSBURG, JULY 1, 1868.

Bachard John
Bonson L C
Bryson C R A
Carter J S
Cloyle Thos 2
Dalrymple & Gardner 3
Earl Wm
Freeze Geo H
Fisher John A 2
Fulmer J D
Garrison Sidney H
Gardner John
Hawkins James
Holsinger Mollie A
Hand Kate M
Herman H A
Howel John
Jacobs John
King David
Kennell J D
Kramer John
Kitchen Jas W
Kramer D L
Levan Wm J 2
Lynch Daniel
Miller E A
Mack Kotwrat
Martin Miller
Moran Thos M
Priest L H
Rawson Edwin
Rush a Schuyler
Ringer Franklin F.
Rushmati Mrs
Sheets Alex
Smith Geo
Shipman John
Stavers Chas
Sullivan John
Teitl John L
Wirt Aaron
Wheeler Chas Jr
Young Jos
Young Edward

JOHN PURSEL, P. M.

CAUTION TO CATTLE OWNERS.—Travel upon nearly all our railroads is more or less endangered by the unlawful practice of allowing horses and cattle, especially the latter, to run at large upon the public highways. Many accidents, attended with great loss of life, as well as heavy pecuniary damage to railroad companies, have occurred from this reprehensible practice on the part of mean farmers here and there, whose object is to obtain a little pasture which does not belong to them.

As a matter of importance to all concerned, we give below an extract from an opinion delivered by the late Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* Skinner, 7 Harris, page 298:

1. An owner of cattle suffered to get at large and which are killed or injured on a railway, has no resource to the company or its servants; on the contrary, he may be liable for the damage done by them to the company or its passengers.

2. A railway company is a purchaser, in consideration of public accommodation and convenience, of the exclusive possession of the ground paid for to the proprietors of it, and of a license to use the greatest attainable rate of speed, with which the person nor property may not interfere. No needless damage must be done, however.

3 The question as to whether the owner of the animal killed knew of his jeopardy, was not a material injury in the case.

It is clear, from this decision, that the owners of cattle which may be killed on railroads, are not entitled to damage, but are themselves responsible for the damage done to passengers and the property of the Company.—*Erie Dispatch.*

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with E. R. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sept26'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brockett and Bevoiser's new building, on the west side of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ Office: Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [June7'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD
Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. [sept5'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [june8'67.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Wednmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [april2'67.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
☞ Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-1f

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Every description of scale warranted to give entire satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Circular. Second hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for sale Cheap.
HOWE SCALE CO.
3 Park Place, New York 131 Federal St. Boston.
April 24, 68-3m
LOUIS BROWN, CHAS. J. EWALD.
BROWN & EWALD,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Vine Stres,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 29, 1868-6m.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
35 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. & W. G. MCKIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID B. GITLING, DECEASED.
Letters of administration *de bonis non* on the estate of David B. Gitling late of Main township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Jacob Gitling administrator, who resides in Main township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.
JACOB GITLING,
June 5,'68-6t. Administrator, *de bonis non.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of SAMUEL STOUFFER, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Stouffer, of Bloom, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Jacob Stouffer. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. JACOB STOUFFER,
Jun 12,'68-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIJAH R. WILSON DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Elijah R. Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said co. to E. J. Hutchinson of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment. THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON,
June 19,'68-6t. Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Jacob Creasy, Bankrupt. Towhom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Creasy, of Briarcreek, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 28th day of May, 1868.
J. B. ROBINSON,
June 5, 68-3. Assignee.

SIMON P. KASE (FOR THE USE OF H. W. M'REYNOLDS) vs. BEAVER CR. COAL CO. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. C. P. Fa No. 8 May T. 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an auditor by the said Court, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Delt, and ordered to be paid into Court; will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 26th 1868, for the purpose of making said distribution. All persons are hereby required to make their claims to said fund before the Auditor at the time specified, or to be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY,
June 5,'68. Auditor.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 1st day o June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Silas D. Edger of the town of Espy in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. BOWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
June 5, 68-3. By E. B. COLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Chas. W. Mckelvy of Catawissa in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. BOWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
June 5,'68-3t. By E. B. COLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry B. Hunsberger of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D., 1868 at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. BOWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COLBAUGH, Deputy.
June 5,'68-3t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: That on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Isaac Yetter of Mainville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 8th day of July A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. BOWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COLBAUGH, Deputy.
June 5,'68-3t.

ESTATE OF GEO. RAUP, DECD. To Martha Raup, David Raup, Wm. Raup, Polly Raup, Mary Raup, John Raup, George M Raup, Hannah, intermarried with John Shartzel Rachel, intermarried with John Crabtree, Peter Huber guardian of *heirs* of Martha Huber Elizabeth Huber, Rachel D. Huber, Wm. Huber on John Huber, Lineal descendants of George Raup, late of Locust Township deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting*: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said George Raup, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the Inquest duly sworn by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable Wm. Elwell, President of our said court, the seventh day of May A. D., 1868.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
May 22, 68.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY C. PETERMAN, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Mary C. Peterman late of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah A. Peterman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
SARAH A. PETERMAN,
June 26,'68-6t. Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia. Guardian Account of Elizabeth Hull guardian of the persons and estates of Elenor, Elizabeth, Agnes and Mary Ann Reily.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to Audit, settle and adjust the account of Thomas Hull guardian of the persons and Estate of Eleanor, Elizabeth, Agnes and Mary Ann Reily, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Thursday, August 6th A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq., in the town of Bloomsburg in said county of Columbia.
E. H. BAILEY,
Bloomsburg, June 26,'68-3t. Auditor.
[BERWICK GAZETTE COPY.]

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY.
ESTATE OF GEORGE PEELL DEC'D.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Everett Administrator of George Peel dec'd. will meet the creditors of the said deceased at the office of Robert F. Clark Esq., in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 15th day of July A. D. 1868. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.
HENRY H. GROTZ,
Bloomsburg June 23, 1868. Auditor.
[BERWICK GAZETTE PLEASE COPY.]

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has retired his Carding Machines and is now ready to do work carding in good order. When good, clean and well prepared wool is sent me, my patrons may look for good rolls.
Cutting, Carding and dressing Cloth done to order. Wool left at Hartman's Store, Bloomsburg, will be taken and returned every two or three weeks with full of work. The toy can be left at Hartman's.
Wool left at Orangeville, at either of the stores will be attended to promptly.
No wool wagon is running for me this summer only to Bloomsburg and Orangeville, for the accommodation of those at a distance.
GEORGE VANCE.
June 19, 1868. Near Orangeville

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 11th, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Solomon D. Ikeler, Committee of the person and Estate of Deborah Dean, a lunatic of Catawissa Township, county of Columbia, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Homestead

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Catawissa, township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: adjoining a lot of Deborah Reighard on the south, Second street of said town on the east, and an alley on the west, containing on Second street aforesaid ninety feet more or less, and in depth along said alley two hundred and ten feet. Late the estate of said Deborah Dean, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the first day of April A. D. 1868. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April A. D., 1869. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. SOLOMON D. IKNARD,
Committee.
Catawissa, June 19,'68.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and economical
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCK, COAT, AND OVER CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order on any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His gold jewelry is not surpassed in the place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JAMES K. EVER.
☞ *Also*, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb28'68.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.
The undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a
NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE
in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of
CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE
IN CONSISTING OF
BED MATRESSES,
SOFAS, LOUNGES
MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED,
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
In fact a full assortment of
READY-MADE COFFINS
of all sizes, and of
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE
All of which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE W. COFFILL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES DY MACHINERY
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and improved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate
He claims for this method the following advantages:
FIRST.
Perfect accuracy.
SECOND.
A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.
THIRD.
Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.
FOURTH.
That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of the measurer.
He would urge the public to give it a trial, as he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to explain and explain as working at any time to visitors.
J. W. CHEMBERLIN
Main St., below Market.
March 20, 1868

H. C. HOWER,
late of Orwigsburg,
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House, where he has opened one of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public in the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogg boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogg shoes, calf kip, and grain boots, men's calf, kip and grain brogans, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting goat, glove kid and serge kid, with very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short loads of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Dec. 6'67

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
To solicit orders for Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.
Agents and subscribers see that you get the genuine edition by Dr. Smith.
The Springfield Republican says, this edition published by Messrs. Hurlbut & Co., is the genuine thing.
The Congregationalist says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy this.
Agents are meeting with unparalled success. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the Publishers. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.
J. B. BURR & CO.
May 30,'68, 3m Hartford, Conn.

BLOOM SCHOOL DISTRICT.
The following is a true Statement of the receipts and expenditure by the Boards of Directors for the School year ending on the 1st day of June 1868

RECEIPTS.

Rec'd Balance from last year, E. Mendenhall, Treasurer,		$ 361 63
Rec'd Bal. Bounty Fund from E. Mendenhall, Treas as per Auditor's report,		58 62
" " From D. F. Hartman,		1415 25
" " other sources,		15 00
Duplicate for '67 and '68,	$1724 88	
" " Errors and exhonera's	96 45	
" " Col. Commission,	184 17	211 62 1,626 26
Net Receipts,		1,454 27

EXPENDITURES.

Pd. 7 Male Teachers 7 months,		2,205 00	
" 2 Female " 7 "		498 41	
" 1 " " 5 "		120 00	2,823 41
" Repairs at Irondale School H's,	165 58		
" " Welch Hill "	38 75		
" Sundry repairs, stove, pipe etc.,	119 86		324 19
" Fuel,			152 62
" Secretary one year's salary,			10 00
" For advertising and printing,			25 00
" For Furniture,			30 18
" For maps, crayons etc.,			18 75
" For five month's rent, one room,			15 00
" For five copies Penn'a School Journal,			5 00
" Pd Deed, Stamp, and Art. of agreement,			7 75
" Jacob Evans an acct. of real estate,			250 00
" E. Mendenhall			108 75
" Texas, Commission,			35 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,			35 74
			1,454 27

The Board of Directors have bought one lot of ground of E. Mendenhall in East Bloom for the sum of $ 300 00
One lot of Jacob Evans adjoining the above for 300 00 1,200 00
On which has been paid as above, 361 63
838 37
Attest
J. K. EDGAR, Secretary. F. J. MORRIS, President.
June 5,'68.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE
to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at
L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A fresh invoice of Clothing, Cassimeres, Muslins, &c.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, entirely new styles, Ribbed Skirts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A new invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Ribbed Shirt Bosoms for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A new invoice of Corsets, Queen Corsets, Nursing Corsets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
The best Rio Coffee in the town.

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, pared and unpared, Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans, Barley and Rye.

WANTED
Butter, Eggs and Lard, for which a prime article cash will be paid.

WANTED
Hams, Sausage and Bacon.

Goods SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
Goods SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
Goods SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
Goods SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
Bloomsburg, March 28, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Professor of Philosophy, &c.
Miss Sarah A. Carver, Preceptress, Teacher in French, Botany and Mathematics.
Isaac G. Reed, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Lecturer on Astronomy.
E. M. Bates, Teacher of Book-Keeping and Penmanship.
Miss Alice M. Carver, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Miss ——, Teacher of Vocal Music.
Miss Julia Guest, Teacher in Primary Department.
Spring term commences April 14th, 1868. March 20,'68.

SOMETHING NEW.
The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in
LIGHT STREET
a few doors south of Main, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Hagenbuch, as a
MILLINERY and TRIMMING
establishment, where she will be pleased to wait on those who may favor her with a call.
COLORING DONE
on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Please call and examine my stock.
Light street, October 11, 1867. MRS. E. KLINE.

MISS LIZZIE PARKLEY
has just returned from Philadelphia, and has received a large and well selected assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c.
ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and bonnets in the latest and most fashionable styles.
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
Rooms in the Brockett Building, on West Main Street, call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1,'68.

OLD FRIENDS & NEW FRIENDS,
THIS WAY!!
A. Harman's new store Rooms on Main St., below Market.
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
&c. &c.
Also a nice and neat supply of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Having secured a well-known and superior workman, is prepared to make to order, and repair in the best manner.
SPOUTING MADE TO ORDER,
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, cash and ready pay. Store room on West end of Second Street, one door from Main St.
April 10,'68. A. HARMAN.

WALTHAM WATCHES
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Silver Hunting Watches, $15
Gold Hunting Watches, (open face) 35
Gold Hunting Watches, Hunter Case, 45
Each watch warranted by special certificate from the American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., U. S., with privilege to examine before purchasing. Every one in want of a reliable time-keeper is requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at five per cent. advance on cost. Address, and please name this paper in which you saw this advertisement.
H. L. ROSENFELD, Box 5063 Boston, Mass.
June 5,'68-1m.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY,
OPP

For the Young Folks.

The Water of Life.

CONCLUDED.

THEN the prince thought to himself, "I cannot go home to my father without my brothers;" so he said, "My dear friend, cannot you tell me where my two brothers are, who set out in search of the Water of Life before me, and never came back?" "I have shut them up by a charm between two mountains," said the dwarf, "because they were proud and ill-behaved, and scorned to ask advice." The prince begged so hard for his brothers, that the dwarf at last set them free, though unwillingly, saying, "Beware of them, for they have bad hearts." Their brother, however, was greatly rejoiced to see them, and told them all that had happened to him; how he had found the Water of Life, and had taken a cup full of it; and how he had set a beautiful princess free from a spell that bound her; and how she had engaged to wait a whole year, and then to marry him, and to give him the kingdom.

Then they all three rode on together, and on their way home came to a country that was laid waste by war and a dreadful famine, so that it was feared all must die for want. But the prince gave the king of the land the bread, and all his kingdom ate of it. And he lent the king the wonderful sword, and he slew the enemy's army with it; and thus the kingdom was once more in peace and plenty. In the same manner he befriended two other countries, through which they passed on their way.

When they came to the sea, they got into a ship; and during their voyage the two eldest said to themselves, "Our brother has got the water which we could not find, therefore our father will forsake us and give him the kingdom, which is our right;" so they were full of envy and revenge, and agreed together how they could ruin him. Then they waited till he was fast asleep, and poured the Water of Life out of the cup, and took it for themselves, giving him bitter sea-water instead.

When they came to their journey's end, the youngest son brought his cup to the sick king, that he might drink and be healed. Scarcely, however, had he tasted the bitter sea-water when he became worse even than he was before; and then both the elder sons came in, and blamed the youngest for what he had done; and said that he wanted to poison their father, but that they had found the Water of Life, and had brought it with them. He no sooner began to drink of what they brought him, than he felt his sickness leave him and was as strong and well as in his younger days. Then they went to their brother, and laughed at him, and said, "Well, brother, you found the Water of Life, did you? You have had the trouble and we shall have the reward. Pray, with all your cleverness, why did not you manage to keep your eyes open? Next year one of us will take away your beautiful princess, if you do not take care. You had better say nothing about this to our father, for he does not believe a word you say; and if he is angry; but be quiet, and we will let you off."

The old king was still very angry with his youngest son, and thought that he really ment to have taken away his life, so he called his court together, and asked what should be done, and all agreed that he ought to be put to death. The prince knew nothing of what was going on, till one day, when the king's chief huntsman went a-hunting with him, and they were alone in the wood together, the huntsman looked so sorrowful that the prince said, "My friend, what is the matter with you?" "I cannot and dare not tell you," said he. But the prince begged very hard, and said, "Only tell me what it is, and do not think I shall be angry, for I will forgive you." "Alas!" said the huntsman, "the king has ordered me to shoot you." The prince started at this, and said, "Let me live, and I will change dresses with you; you shall take my royal coat to show to my father, and do you give me your shabby one." "With all my heart," said the huntsman; "I am sure I shall be glad to save you, for I could not have shot you." Then he took the prince's coat, and gave him the shabby one, and went away through the wood.

Some time after, three grand embassies came to the old king's court, with rich gifts of gold and precious stones for his youngest son; now all these were sent from the three kings to whom he had lent his sword and loaf of bread, in order to rid them of their enemy and feed their people. This touched the old king's heart, and he thought his son might still be guiltless, and said to his court, "O that my son were still alive! how it grieves me that I had him killed!" "He is still alive," said the huntsman; "and I am glad that I had pity on him, and saved him, for when the time came, I could not shoot him, but let him go in peace, and brought home his royal coat." At this the king was overwhelmed with joy, and made it known throughout all his kingdom, that if his son would come back to his court he would forgive him.

Meanwhile the princess was eagerly waiting till her deliverer should come back; and had a road made leading up to her palace all of shining gold; and told her courtiers that whoever came on horseback, and rode straight up to the gate upon it, was her true lover; and that they must let him in: but whoever rode on one side of it, they must be sure was not the right one; and that they must send him away at once.

The time soon came, when the eldest brother thought that he would make haste to go to the princess, and say that he was the one who had set her free, and that he should have her for his wife, and the kingdom with her. As he came before the palace and saw the golden road, he stopped to look at it, and he thought to himself, "It is a pity to ride upon this beautiful road;" so he turned aside and rode on the right-hand side of it. But when he came to the gate, the guards, who had seen the road he took, said to him, he could not be what he said he was, and must go about his business.

The second prince set out soon afterwards on the same errand; and when he came to the golden road, and his horse had set one foot upon it, he stopped to look at it, and thought it very beautiful, and said to himself, "What a pity it is that anything should tread here!" Then he too turned aside and rode on the left side of it. But when he came to the gate the guards said he was not the true prince, and that he too must go away about his business; and away he went.

Now when the full year was come round, the third brother left the forest in which he had lain hid for fear of his father's anger, and set out in search of his betrothed bride. So he journeyed on, thinking of her all the way, and rode so quickly that he did not even see what the road was made of, but went with his horse straight over it; and as he came to the gate it flew open, and the princess welcomed him with joy, and said he was her deliverer, and should now be her husband and lord of the kingdom. When the first joy at their meeting was over, the princess told him she had heard of his father having forgiven him, and of his wish to have him home again: so, before his wedding with the princess, he went to visit his father, taking her with him. He told him how his brothers had cheated and robbed him, and yet that he had borne all these wrongs for the love of his father. And the old king was very angry, and wanted to punish his wicked sons; but they made their escape, and got into a ship and sailed away over the wide sea, and where they went to nobody knew and nobody cared.

And now the old king gathered together his court, and asked all his kingdom to come and celebrate the wedding of his son and the princess. And young and old, noble and squire, gentle and simple, came at once on the summons; and among the rest came the friendly dwarf, with the sugarloaf hat, and a now scarlet cloak

"And the wedding was held, and the merry bells rung,
And all the good people they danced and they sung,
And feasted and frolicked I can't tell how long."

Farmer's Department.

Fruit Stealing.

BUT little has been said on this subject of late years, and we trust there is more appreciation felt of the rights of ownership among the community than formerly. This result, so far as it has extended, is probably owing to the fact which is becoming more generally known and admitted, that fruit, like other crops, requires care, labor and expense for its production. The time was when in rough and uneducated neighborhoods, all the accessible fruit was regarded as a sort of common plunder, and it was considered hardly necessary even to ask the owner for the privilege of filling pocket or basket, whether in day time or in the darkness of night. This age, we are glad to say passed away, and gave place to the second era, known strictly as that of stealing, when the fruit was taken only in the dark, or when the owner had gone from home. We are sorry to say that this era seems to be wonderfully prolonged, and we have by no means entirely got rid of it. But public opinion is improving even in this respect, and the more intelligent do not see wherein it is better to strip a fine young tree of a crop of delicious pears than to break into a granary and carry off a bushel of loin a dozen pullets. Indeed, it usually happens that the fruit has cost more time and care, and perhaps more money than the grain and poultry.

We have already stated that little is now said on this subject, but we know the evil still to be a formidable one. Many are deterred from planting the best fruit trees for fear of those animals, which are to them more formidable than unruly street cattle, known by the name of vagrant boys. We have been apprehensive that the general silence on this subject has not been favorable to the improvement of public opinion and we cannot have a thorough cure until public opinions becomes enlightened. It was only a few months ago that we had the best pear tree in our garden entirely stripped of its crop in a single night. Suspecting, from several circumstances, including his tracks in the soft soil, the man who did it we sent a servent immediately to inquire of him if he had any pears to sell, aware that he cultivated none of his own. We knew that if he were innocent, he would merely say no, and think nothing further of the matter, but if guilty, he would know by the inquiry being made at that time that he had certainly been detected. The result was, that although a near neighbor he avoided us for the next six weeks. Possibly this hint may be of use to others who are similarly annoyed. But the best cure, in connection with an impassable thorn hedge, is a consciousness on the part of the thief, that the whole community will be against him as police detectives, judge and jury. We hope this subject will not be forgotten by horticultural journals, and that the proper education of the people at large on the subject, will be regarded as worthy of attention.—*Country Gentleman.*

Facts for the Farmers and Gardeners.

ENGLISH farmers believe that "hilling up" potatoes produces their yield one fourth. They do not ripen as well.

Soft soap suds will be found valuable for gardens and yards of sandy soil and almost any other, for all that. Suds from bar soap are of less value.

Every farmer ought to know that cut-nails, heated red hot and dropped into cold water, will clinch as well as wrought nails.

Currants, to do their best, must be freely pruned and heavily mulched.

Beans are a most nutritous food for man and beast. For men and hogs they should be cooked, for sheep raw.

Many momen are becoming beekeepers and making money at it. They are not the kind, howe ver, that squeal at the sight of spiders.

Sheep kept with cows are not so apt to be killed by dogs as when alone. The cows fight for them.

Potatoes can be grown much earlier by sprouting them in a warm bed, before planting. Place them on a layer of manure and cover them with sand. Transplant the middle of May.

It is said that the last cup of milk drawn from the cow—"the strippings" contains sixteen times as much cream as the first cup. We will not vouch for the exact figures. But the true ones are large.

It is just as easy to raise a bushel of good apples as a bushel of poor ones. What is a dollar or two of extra preliminary expenses in getting good trees?

The Department of Agriculture says that ten million bushels of wheat are wasted in this country annually by bad sowing—too deep, too shallow, too thick too thin, too uneven.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed,) extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entire ly *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is in a very short time to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SUDDEN LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population of our population are sickly or in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use the expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, March 18, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit also in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1867.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of place for me as a minister of the Gospel, I have declined; but, with a clear conscience, I can recommend your Bitters, particularly in my own family, as the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I deem it a duty to bestow my mite, to express my full conviction that they are a valuable tonic, *especially for Liver Complaint*, or as a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it has failed, but usually, I should say, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a good valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
" per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 1, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&c., &c. &c.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of n full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats.

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE

COMPANY,

(CHARTERED MARCH 1865.)

Manufacturers of

GRAND AND SQUARE

AGRAFFE PIANO-FORTES.

No. 340 and 342 Second Avenue,

(CORNER OF 20th STREET,)

NEW YORK

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List. April 24, '68-3m.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines

In a word, are the best in the world, and more widely known than any other.

At wholesale by

THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.,

April 24, '68-3m. 191 Broadway New York.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. B. BATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 229 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sentee & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.

ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.

ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.

ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.

ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

May 15, '68-3m.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER.

For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the fastest, easiest, and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & CO., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., send for Illustrated Circular. May, 15, '68-3m.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND

LADIES' FURS,

No. 237 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1868 ..... $25,319,319 55
Income for 1867 ..... 9,780,485 09
Dividend paid Policy holders in 1867. 2,259,317 86

Largest Mutual Company in the world.

Reduction of Rates.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Agent,

March 20'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

425 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

655 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

9.40 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 A. A. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave	Leave	Going North. Arrive	Arrive
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Scranton	5.30	5.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.08	10.30	9.10
Kingston	6.28	4.15	10.00	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.41	8.23
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.01	7.38
Berwick	7.50	6.10	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.09	6.55	7.46	6.16
Rupert	8.46	7.04	7.39	6.06
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.50	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.30 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1867. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—1867.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 11th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.15 p.m.
" " Northumberland ..... 5.15 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 8.50 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 12.00 m.
" " Northd ..... 6.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 10.05 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8.00 a.m.
" " Northd ..... 4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven ..... 7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11.00 a.m.
" " North'd ..... 11.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 7.10 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 7.40 p.m.
" " Nort'd ..... 9.48 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven ..... 7.10 a.m.
" " North'd ..... 10.16 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.50 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 29th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.50, 5.35 and 8.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 2.05 & 9.35 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.50 a.m., & 3.00 7.40 & 10.50 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.50 a.m. and 9.35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.40 p.m. and 2.05 and 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.35 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m. stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m., and 2.45 p.m., Ashland 6.00 a.m and 12.10 noon, and 2.00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m. and 1.00 and 8.45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 7.00 p.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m. and 5.35 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6.45 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sunday's leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5.25 a.m. and 1.30 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.55 and 11.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.06 a.m., and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,998 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, Turned and Kept in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent

April 3,'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM,

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put luggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may17'67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 535 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 284 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for

METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the replaining of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice.

ROBERT ROAN.

April 19,'68-1f.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that